Correspondence of The Tribune, Pitts. ADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 14. The "Acudia" stone, qua. "ied in Nova Scotias beautiful description of brown and stone-is being introduced into this city for building pur-

A little girl, four years of age, belonging to one of the most respectable families of Germantown died in that borough some days since from the effects of a brutal outrage, perpetrated upon her person by a bey 14 years of age, named Smith.—
The case is an exceedingly distressing one.

fects of a brutal outrage, perpetrated upon her person by a bey 14 years of age, named Smith.—
The case is an exceedingly distressing one.
Corron is held firmly but the demand continues limited.
The FLOUR market is irm. There is some little inquiry for shipment, and 1,000 barrels standard brands sold at 4 62; 47 bh, and some of a better brand at a higher rate. For city consumption the sales are quite moderate at our former city consumption the sales are quite moderate at our former city consumption the sales are quite moderate at our former city consumption. A sale of Sebbis Rve FLOUR at 3 50. Con Mart is held at \$3 \(\text{P} \) billion. In Wheat there is nothing doling. A small sale of Fennsylvania Rve at 70c \(\text{P} \) bushel. Con is in demand for shipment, and several lots sold at 46 cg of 1,000 bush good Pennsylvania in store at 45c \(\text{P} \) bush. A cargo of 5,500 bis Palermo Oranges and Lemons is landing from which some sales have been made on terms not made public. There is more inquiry for CLOVER-SEEL and several lots sold at 4.75c \(\text{P} \) bush. A sale of No. 1 Guincitzon Barra at 25c \(\text{P} \) bush. There is more inquiry for CLOVER-SEEL and several lots sold at 4.75c \(\text{P} \) bush. A sale of No. 1 Guincitzon Barra at 25c \(\text{P} \) bush. There is but into inquiry for it. In Grocerates and Provisions there is no change to notice. Whisky is dull and prices barely supported. Sales of hids at 25c and bils at 25c.

Sales of Stocks—First Hourd—\$2,050 N Am Cosl. 17\(\text{1} \) 427 Girard Barra, 13\(\text{1} \) 30 Sales of hids at 25c and bils at 25c.

Sales of Stocks—First Hourd—\$2,050 N Am Cosl. 17\(\text{1} \) 427 Girard Barra, 13\(\text{1} \) 426 Girard Barra—800 Const. (5. 10 Stocks—First Hourd—\$2,050 N Am Cosl. 17\(\text{1} \) 427 Girard Barra—600 Const. (5. 10 Stocks—10 Const.

79, 100g; 100 Read RR, 56\$; 10 North-west Copper Co. 26; \$1,200 State 5s, 95; \$4,400 do, 95\$; \$5,200 Ches and Del Canal 6s, 59, 95; \$1,000 Alleg City 6s, 70, 85; 27 Sch Bk, 2§; 152 Union Canal, 16; 10 Florence City Co. 91; \$500 Pitts 6s, 70, 90; \$2,000 do, 765, 90; \$500 State 6s, 101; 17 Mech Bk, 30j; \$1,700 State 5s, 95; 10 Ches and Del Canal, 90; \$2,800 Am House Bonds, 5s, 85; \$1,000 City 6s, 103; \$3,000 Read RR 6s, 86\$;

Thirty-Second Annual Report of the Controllers of the Public Schools of the City and County of Philadelphia, composing the First School District of Pounsylvania, for the year ending June 30, 1850, with their Accounts. Philadelphia: Published

y Order of the Board of Controllers, 1850. The Report is one of particular interest. With a wise gethought, which future facts have fully sustained he more enlightened founders and upholders of Or political institutions, have streauously advocated a plan of general instruction, which should stend to all classes of society— benefiting the rich without hamiliating them, and the poor, without soulbly subtracting from their means of support.

We have no intention of entering into an argumest in favor of popular instruction. The educated man knows, from personal experience, the value of such knowledge as he possesses, and the illiterate man has too often suffered from his ignerance, not to feel its weakness and misery. We hold it to be an axiom, that no Republic can be certain of its stability until its people are mide intellectually independent, For by the

flict of opinions-by the harmony of truthsb the conservative principles which are in histoy-by the improvements which are suggested it daring imaginations-by the cautious movezents of logical minds-by the violent sforts of erring passions-by the impossibility of herding and driving, en masse, an educated populace—our freeinstitutions are at present upheld, and to such anteronistical supports they must look for safety herafter. The Report before us is full of information both retrospective and prospective, as to the pracical workings of the Common School system in the County of Philadelphia.

Or the 30th of June, 1850, the number of schools in tat county was 256, teachers 727, and scholars 23.76 male, 21,677 female; an increase over the prejous year of 6 schools, 41 teachers, and 2,190 schlars. The number and designation of the schools are: 1 High School, 1 Normal School, 53 Gammar, 29 Secondary, 130 Primary and 40 unclassified.

The total amount of expenditure during the school year was \$332,433 21. The amount expended, exclusive of real estate and furniture, was \$291,526 58. If this sum be divided by the number of pupils, it shows the sum of \$6 42 as the expense of each pupil This sum includes the salaries of teachers, cost of books, stationery, salaries of teachers, cost of books, stationery, fuel, &c. everything, in short, but the money em-ployed in permanent investment; and at so small a charge to itself the State is able to give an edu-cation unsurpassed by that of any schools in the

In the Primary, Secondary and Grammar Schools, lish course. The Normal School is intended for instructing females in the art of teaching. graduates of this School, after a rigid examina-tion, are eligible as teachers in the lower Schools. Connected with the Normal is a Model School, where the pupils of the former are practically ex-ercised in their art. The purpose of these two Schools is eminently worthy of attention. The High School has been long and justly an object of pride to the City of Philadelphia Under the care-ful guidance of so eminent a schelar as the princi-pal, Prof. Hart, it has advanced with an energy pal, Prof. Hart, it has advanced with an energy which promises to its future gradeates an education which shall rival that of our first colleges.—
The High School is the furthest development of the Common School system. Toward it the ambitous hopes of the pupils in the lower Schools are directed; and the healthy stimulus, thus imparted to the youthful mind, has been proven of more avail, in inciting to exertion, than a whole bench of pedagogues armed with all the terrors of the birch. The Report of Prof. Hart embraces not enly the history, the discipline, the course of study, and the present condition of the Schools, but also a number of statistical tables, of great value to those who are interested in educational affairs. those who are interested in educational affairs.— The Report is frank, clear and minute, evidently written by one perfectly at home with his subject

in its most complicated details.

The High School usually contains over five hundred pupils between the ages of fourteen and sevdred pupils between the ages of fourteen and seventeen years, who are instructed by twelve professors. The complete course of study extends through four years; and it may be safely said that at the end of this period the pupil is fitted to leave his teachers and pursue with success the more laborious task of self-instruction. No more can be claimed for any similar institution. The number of graduates is about two hundred and fifty per annum, whose services are in demand among the bankers, merchants, &c. of Philadel-phia. So that the High School not only affords its pupils a linished education, but, if they need and deserve employment, it gives them a start in life which they could not have obtained without more

than common infinence. ace Prof. Hart assumed the duties of Principal, there has been so great a progress in the character of the studies that the Legislature of Pennsylvania have empowered the School to confer the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts upon its graduates. This is a well-deserved honor, alike flattering to the Principal, to the various Professors, and to the intelligence and in

dustry of the pupils.

Prof. Hart has introduced, within the last year, into the regular course, a branch of study for which he deserves the gratitude of all who have a proper respect for their mother tongue. We refer to the study of the Angle Saxon language. A language forming the basis of four fifths of our lit-erature is surely worthy of a better understanding than can be picked up from the best etymo logical dictionary. This language is thoroughly taught in the High School, and we believe in no other institution in the country. The advantages of such instruction are obvious, and will soon be felt in their purifying influence on a literature emasculated by the too copious introduction of

The discipline of the High School has one important superiority to that of our Colleges. It is a notorious fact that many young men, from the amount of thrir study being almost discretionary with them, leave our Colleges with all the paraphernalia of A. B. knowing actually less than when they entered. Such cannot be the case in the High School. It combines the rigid discipline of the advantage. discipline of the High School has one imwhen they entered. Such that the rigid discipline of the school—the principle by which knowledge, nolens volens, is forced into the pupil—with the dignity which attaches to the pursuit of the higher

we hope that all who are interested in the cause of popular education will carefully weigh the facts and suggestions contained in this able CITY ITEMS.

ANOTHER SPRING DAY .- The middle part of yesterday was absolutely too warm for overcoats. A cloudless blue sky, a soft air and unmitigated thawing in all quarters seemed more befitting April than January. Notwithstanding the splashings pedestrians received at the crossings, or from the wheels of racing stages, the streets were densely thronged, and everybody seemed to rejoice in the mildress and beauty of the day .-Along the wharves and on the Battery, where there was some glimpse of the world outside of our City, the scene was still more pleasant-

f" And all the landscape, earth and sea and sky Breathed like a bright-eyed face, that laughs out openly."

THE TRIPLER HALL CONCERT .- There was a large audience present at Tripler Hall last night, though not such a crowd as Saturday night would have shown had the Concert not been postponed. In consideration of the postponement, however, and the inevitable discontent which came with it, the attendance was very good. In other re. spects the Concert was very satisfactory. STRA-KOSCH was received with the most unbounded enthusiasm, and if anything had been found wanting to assure him of the hold which he has upon the favor of a New-York audience, the experience of last night supplied it. We need not describe again the trips of his magic fingers through the mazes of the keys-the roundness, sweetness and sparkle of his delicious tones. PARODI was also greeted warmly on her appearance, and applauded most vehemently after each of her grand and imposing performances .-She fully satisfied the expectations which had been formed of her singing in the music of Semiramide.

The new violinist, MISKA HAUSER, made a very favorable impression. The first piece he executed did not fully exhibit his powers, and left behind it a feeling of disappointment, but in the "Bird in the Tree,"-a novel and original composition-he redeemed himself and carried off the hearty plaudits of the audience. The brilliancy and boldness of his execution made a strong impression, and he is likely to become a permanent favorite. We should not omit to mention Mis Virginia Whiting, and the cordial approbation that was given to her singing.

THE OPERA .- To-night Lucrezia Borgia-the grand, impassioned and gloomy lyrical tragedywill be performed at the Opera House, PARODI as Lucrezia and Patti as the shy and graceful Orsino. Of all operas, this is perhaps the crowning favorite with our citizens, and when Parodi adds to the music her beautiful voice and splendid acting, it is impossible to resist the allurements.

THE CLIPPER SHIP STAG-HOUND .- Within the past year there appears to have sprung up much competition among our ship-builders, each striving to turn out the most beautiful specimen of skill, taste and workmanship. Among the latest specimens of the genius of our countrymen, is the clipper ship STAG HOUND, now lying at the foot of Wall at. She was designed, modeled and built by D. McKay, of Boston, and is owned by Messrs. George B. Upton and Sampson & Tappan, also of Boston. She is 207 feet long on the keel, 215 between perpendiculars on deck, and 226 feet from the knightheads to the taffrail. Her extreme breadth of beam is 40 feet, with 21 feet depth of hold; tunnage, according to register, 1,600 tuns. She is said to be the largest and sharpest vessel of the merchant service in the world. She is heavily sparred, and spreads the enormous amount of 11,000 yards of canvass. Her cabins are neatly and richly furnished, and all the latest improvements in naval architecture appear to have been combined in her fixtures. A carved and gilded Staghound, represented panting in the chase, and carved work around the hawse-holes and on the ends of her cat-heads-with her name and a Stag on her stern-comprise the only ornamental work about her, but there is an elaborate finish in her plainest work that is in itself highly ornamental. She is five feet higher forward than she is aft, and she

sits upon the water as if ready for a spring ahead. A party of gentlemen, at the invitation of her owners, yesterday visited the ship and gave her a thorough inspection, and those best calculated to judge of her peculiar model and rig awarded her the highest praise. She is now taking in her cargo, and will sail in a few days for San Franeisco-and thence proceed to China, thus following in the track of the Sea Serpent, which, when last heard from, was gliding through the water at a speed little short of her great prototype.

SAILING OF THE EMPIRE CITY-The Empire City sailed for Chagres on Monday afternoon, taking 71 passengers; among them was John C. CAMPBELL, Esq. who goes out as Assistant Engineer on the Panama Railroad. He is a skillful engineer, and will no doubt efficiently aid in the construction of the road. Col. Baker of Illinois, also connected with the road, was a fellow passenger with Mr. C.

None Too Soon .- In the Board of Assistant Aldermen last night, J. B. Webb introduced a resolution to appoint a Committee to take into consideration the rapid increase of gambling in our City, in the shape of "Gift Concerts," "Furniture Art-Unions," etc. and to take measures to put a stop to the same. Messrs. J. B. Webb. Bolster and Smith were appointed a Committee under the resolution. We hope they will take speedy action upon the subject, and find some means to arrest the demoralizing practices to which their attention has been called.

THE HENRY CLAY BALL .- One of the most splendid balls of the season will be given at the Chinese Rooms, on Tuesday next, the 21st inst. in honor of HENRY CLAY. Some of our most respected citizens have undertaken the management, and there is every prospect that it will be a brilliant and delightful featival.

CARELESS DRIVING.-Yesterday morning, as Mrs. Kessler and child were passing through Cortland st. they were run against by a root-beer wagon and seriously injured. After receiving medical assistance they were sent home to their residence in Jersey City. The driver of the wagon, Joseph Honey, was taken into custody and lockup in the Tombs.

ACCIDENT .- On Monday, a young man about twenty-one years of age, named Pierre Jacquin, residing at 200 Church st. while engaged in putting up a cornice on the steeple of the French Church, in Canal-st. fell from a great hight upon the sidewalk. He was taken up immediately and conveyed to the City Hospital, where his skull was found to be fractured and his body seriously bruised. He is not expected to survive.

NINETEENTH WARD POLICE.-The Alderman and Assistant of the Nineteenth Ward, have nominated eighteen persons to act as Policemen for the new Ward, and they have been confirmed by the Mayor. There are some twenty two vacancies yet to be filled, and the additional expense to the City will be about \$21,000.

FIRE .- A fire broke out about 6 o'clock on Monday afternoon in the basement of 240 Fulton-stoccupied as a fruit store. The fire extended to the adjoining basement, in which a large quantity of eggs were stored. The value of the fruit destroyed is estimated at \$750, \$500 of which was insured. On the eggs the loss amounted to about

\$800, upon which there was no insurance.

OUR SHIP-YARDS,-The workmen in our ship vards are very active. Six large vessels will soon be launched from the New York yards, and four of them probably on the same day. Wm. H. Webb has nearly ready for lan ching a ship of 1,100 tans measurement, for Mortimer L'ivingston; a steam ship of 2,000 tuns, for the Pacific a sil Steamship Company; and an elegant clipper ship, for Taylor and Merrill, measurement 1,200 tuns. The latter is considered the sharpest ship ever built, and consequently high expectations are entertained of her sailing qualities. All these vessels will be launched in about ten days. Another large steamer for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is nearly completed in the yard of Messrs. Smith & Dimon, and will be launched sometime this month, probably on the same day with the above. Messrs. Perrine, Patterson & Stack, in Williamsburgh, have a steam propeller (the La Fayette) for Capt. Stoddard, to be employed in the California trade, and nearly ready for launching. She will go off about the same time with the

Messrs. Westervelt & Mackay are also expecting to launch a very fine clipper ship for A. A. Low in the course of the present month.

The gentlemen last named are about laying the keel of a large clipper ship for Chamberlain & Phelps. She will be 200 feet in length, 40 broad, and 22 deep, and will have 26 inches dead rise. It is intended she shall be a fast sailer.

Wm. H. Webb has just laid the keel of a ship of 1,600 tuns, for Charles Marshall, to be employed in the Liverpool trade.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- About 10 o'clock yesterday morning the staging erected on the north side of the bows of the steamship Ohio, at the Sectional Dock, foot of Pike-st. gave way, owing to its defective construction, and the men upon it were precipitated upon the timbers and rubbish below-a distance of twenty feet. There were twelve men on the staging at the time of the accident, though but five of them received injuries of consequence. The following are the names of those injured:

Edward Palmer, married, residing at 281 Seventh-st. had his spine badly injured and his thigh bone broken, beside receiving many bruises. He was conveyed home.

Ch arles McDonald, married, head cut open and badly bruised. He was taken to the stationhouse a raving maniac. James Cooke, married, had his arm broken and

received several severe bruises. John Wheaton, married, residing in Brooklynhad his leg broken.

Robert Greene, married, residing at Greepoint, Long Island, had his arm broken. He was taken

to the City Hospital. The sufferers were all aged men. None of the injuries are likely to prove fatal. The accident was solely the result of carelessness in the erection of the staging.

Young Men's General WHIG COMMITTEE .-This Committee meet this evening to perfect their the transformed upon the best authority that the ticket headed Geo. W. Williams was admitted last Friday by a vote of 33 to 30, but by a mistake of the Chair it was announced that the Geo. J. Smith ticket was elected by 32 to 30. We need not remind the members of the Committee that by parliamentary law, or by the rules of any deliberative body, organized according to Parliamentary law, one-fifth of the body have a right to demand the Yeas and Nays, and that every member of the Convention has a right ro examine the record to see that the names are properly recorded. The Chairman, however much of a tyrant has no right to refuse the request of a minority of one-fifth to have the Yeas and Nays recorded, and the list thrown open to public inspection. If the above facts are true on examination of the record of last Friday evening, which must be read, the ticket headed Geo. W. Williams of course are entitled to their seats.

REAUTIFUL PRESENT .- We have been blessed with the sight of a beautiful silver pitcher intended to be presented to Cyrus W. Field, Esq. as a tribute of respect from a portion of the young gentlemen in his employ. It is about 18 inches high, richly embellished with chaste designsweighs 43 ounces and cost \$120. Upon the front is the following inscription, neatly engraved: "Presented to CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq. by his Salesmen. January 1, 1851."

SUPREME COURT .- Judge Hurlburt having resigned his seat on the bench of this Court, there is a rumor round the City Hall that Mr. James G. King is to receive the appointment to fill the va-

VISIT OF THE GUATEMALA AMBASSADOR -- We were yesterday favored with a visit from the Chevalier Gomez, special Envoy to Rome from the State of Guatemala, to which country he is now returning, having accomplished the object of his mission. Senor Gomez is a gentleman of superior abilities and extensive attainments; he speaks both French and English with fluency. He examined the different departments of The Tribune Office with a great deal of interest, and expressed bis astonishment at the perfection to which the art of printing has been brought in this country. Senor Gomez will leave in a few weeks we understand, on his return to Central America.

GOVERNOR FISH .- The Board of Aldermen last night resolved to tender to Gov. Fish the use of the Governor's Room, for the purpose of meeting his friends upon his return to this City from Alba ny. A committee of five was appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN .-This Society held its Annual Meeting, for the election of Officers, at the Mechanic's Hall yesterday. The following gentlemen were elected without opposition :

lst Vice-President Henry T. Ingalis.
2d Vice-President John T. B. Maxwell.
Transurer Richard E. Moont.
Scoretary Thomas Earle.
Collector. Robert Provoost.

"WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY." -Judge Barculo last week ordered that the Brooklyn Ferry case should be argued before him at Poughkeepsie, the argument to commence on Monday. The lawyers objected, and applied to a Judge in this City for an order to have the case brought back. The Judge, however, refused to interfere, and the lawyers, four on one side and five on the other, made a virtue of necessity and started for the capital of Dutchess full of words and sounds. But a lawyer never makes a final surrender as long as there is a chance left, and so when the Court opened, one gravely announced to his Honor that in the whole bailiwick of Dutchess there was not law books enough to refer to in the argument of the cause, and suggested that the Bar and Court adjourn to the City of New-York-as it was easier to move the living expounders than the dead statutes. His Honor, in an unlucky moment, acquiesced in the suggestion and made an order accordingly-and the case is to commence here this morning. Certainly Judge Barculo could not have given the motion a second thought, or he would have hesitated some time before he subjected himself to the martyrdom of having the whole Law Library of the City ding donged at him by nine well paid and indefatigable lawyers. He had the advantage, and should have kept them away from their ammuni-

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PICTURES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HELENA SLOMAN PASSENGERS. -The distribution by lot of the pictures which were contributed for the benefit of the unfortunate passengers of the Helena Sloman took place on Saturday evening last, at 7 o'clock. The number of prizes was 250, twenty-six of which were original paintings. The number of tickets was fixed at 1,500, but the number sold was but 657.

Mr Wm. H. Maxwell was elected President and Mr. Dassel, Secretary. Mr. M. on taking his seat, gave a brief statement of what had been done for the passengers of the Helena Sloman from their arrival to the present time. He stated that the sum of \$1,400, collected by the bouse of Schmidt & Baletsen, and the further sum of \$600 collected by himself, had been distributed to the passengers, as well as a large amount of clothes, the greater part of which, contributed by ladies, had been given to the unfortunate suf-

The lottery produced the sum of \$657, which has been disposed of in the following manner:

Leaving a balance of \$131, which will be reserved

for those who are now lying ill, or have not yet been able to find employment. On motion of Mr-Benedict, a vote of thanks was tendered to the artists who contributed their works, after which the drawing was made in the same manner as that practised by the American Art-Union. The following is the result:

following is the result:

No. 1. Indian Mother, with her Child, by Mr. Dassel, drawn by 1,147. (Mr. Brimbier, Washington.)

No. 2. View of the Caiskill Mountains, by Durand, drawn by No. 1,144. (Mr. Ryph. Washington.).

No. 3. View of Niagrar Falis, by Heine, drawn by No. 644. (Mr. Evans, 131 Chathamst. N.Y.)

No. 4. Landscape, by Mr. Kensett, drawn by No. 669. (B. L. Siran, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.)

No. 5. Wreck of the Helena Sioman, by H. Müller, drawn by No. 577. (S. Grosbeck, 22 Cedarst. N.Y.)

No. 6. Sindy of a Head, by Mr. Fagnani, drawn by No. 1,170. (Mr. Horn.) , (Mr. Horn.) , 7. View of Lake Champlain, by Kummer, drawn by :86. (Mr. Bimihall, Cariton-House.) -8. Landscape, by Mr. Müller, drawn by No. 1,165,

No. 8. Landscape, by Mr. Müller, drawn by No. 1,165, (Mr. Horn.)
No. 9. View in Greece, by Gildemeister, drawn by No. 1,244, (Mr. Horn.)
No. 10. Landscape, by Müller, drawn by No. 1,312, (Mad. Herscuberg, Amity st.)
No. 11. View of Jersey City, Sunset, by Wm. Heine, drawn by No. 22, (Mr. Horn.)
No. 12. View in Bohemia, by Müller, drawn by No. 246, (Mr. O. Rensselaer, 783 Breadway.)
No. 18. Winter Scenery, by Sebron, drawn by No. 1,105, (Mr. Cramer, Washington.)
No. 14. View in Troi, by Müller, drawn by No. 552, (H&R. 28 Genter-st. N.Y.)
No. 15. Italian Girl, by Mr. Hicks, drawn by No. 946, (Mr. Neilson, 562 Houston-st.)
No. 16. Evening Prayer, by Culverhause, presented by Mr. N.P. Willis, drawn by No. 1,204, (Miss Georger, 339 Broadway.)

Broadway.)
No. 1; Forest Scenery, by Gignoux, drawn by No. 1;308, Mad. Hessenberg, 77 Amity-st.)
No. 18. View in Normandy, by Doepler, drawn by No. 8, (Mr. Hore.)
No. 19. House of Taxon.

86. (Mr. Hore.)
No. 19. House of Tasso at Sorrento, by G. Wenreister, draws by No. 52, (Mr. Meyer, 3 North William-st.)
No. 20. Hotel Chuny at Paris, by Doepler, drawn by No. 77, (John Shaw, 32 Crosby-st.)
No. 21. Niew of the Battery, by Charmoullle, drawn by No. 34, (Mad. Sander, Ninth-st.)
No. 22. Pather and Child, by Rossiter, drawn by No. 941, Mr. Stanton, Sing Sing.)
No. 32. View of the East River, by Thompson, No. 214, Mr. Dunley, 304 Sourth-st.)
No. 24. View of Algiers, by Sattles Association, No. 214, Mr. Santon, Sing Sing.)

(Mr. Dunish, 301 Fourth at.)

No. 24 View of Algiers, by Sattler, drawn by No. 950, Mr. Suart. Hudson-91, No. 25. The Fisher Boy, by Heinrich, drawn by No. 1335, (Mr. Chouvnet, Aminy-st., No. 36, The Salior Boy, by Lang, drawn by No. 18, (Mr.

335. (Mr. Chouviel, American, No. 26. The Salior Boy, by Lang, drawn by No. 18. (Mr. Fung, Williamst.)
No. 27. Drawing, by Miss Congdon, drawn by No. 705, Mr. Robert Taylor, Patterson.)
No. 28. Landscape by Odcie, drawn by No. 28, (Mrs. Sedgwics. Nimbst.)
No. 29. Milchel Angelo, Engraving, (framed) drawn by No. 1469, (Mrs. Grenell, Fourth-st.)
No. 30. Mignon and her Father, Engraving, (framed) drawn by No. 1,655, (Mr. G. Wemeister, 2 College Place)

Nos. 31-43 Rolls of Engravings. Christ, the Girl's Prayer, emp Lind; drawn by Nos. 505,699, 1,108, 512, 1,002, 7,512, 98, 763, 1,616, 876, 918, 912, 256. Nos. 44-45. Jack in Office, after Landseer, drawn by Nos.

593 and 204

No. 46. The First Friend and the Best Companion, drawn by No. 623

Companion for the Year 1249, by Kanfman.

48. Consolation for the Year 1849, by Kaufman. r Nos. 855 and 852 -58. The Standard Fight, drawn by Nos. 916, 561, 0, 922, 83, 225, 707, 662, 648. -68. The Lacemaker, drawn by Nos. 216, 644, 1,004, 885, 566, 1,239, 1,643, 637, 660.

Kos. 69-100, The Girls Prayer, drawn by Nos. 624, 635, 948, 106, 656, 914, 555, 1,158, 868, 118, 679, 379, 1,406, 69, 139, 402, 1344, 214, 233, 694, 237, 1,135, 76, 1, 1,356, 913, 1,132, 710, 1,200, 384, 637, 1,368,

Nos. 101-120. Portrait of Jenny Lind, drawn by Nos. 706 13, 132, 1,273, 665, 647, 263, 1,107, 646, 56, 563, 1,179, 1,317 21, 651, 111, 1,654, 379, 769, 381.

125. John Evangelist, drawn by Nos. 601, 1,620 1,201. Christ on the Cross, drawn by No. 1,197. -146. Jenny Lind, drawn by Nos. 1,020, 606. 1,150. 3, 221, 4, 921, 120, 607, 20, 674, 939, 627, 1,125, 602.

7, 656, 424, 1,130, 416, 59, 1,251, 1,120, 240, 1,203, 36, 947, 278, 803, 1,263, 1,276, 30, 1,135, 901, 128, 678, 607, 661, 928, 275, 608, 26, 8.

275, 668, 26, 8.
No. 181, Christ, engraving, drawn by No. 613.
No. 182, John Evangelist, drawn by No. 13.
No. 183-210, Jenny Lind, drawn by Nos. 1,196, 692, 1,231,
29, 1,246, 6, 695, 562, 711, 1,166, 1,066, 1,232, 16, 110, 275,
176, 1,174, 566, 197, 609, 1,188, 919, 1,172, 595, 635, 832,

663, 655 No. 211. John Evangelist, drawn by No. 699. No. 212-246. Jenny Lind, drawn by Nos. 136, 1,651, 704 684, 1,661, 1,465, 514, 861, 678, 219, 1,302, 640, 701, 119 83, 1,271, 1,171, 626, 865, 598, 638, 966, 1,049, 1,527, 1,309

No. 241. John Evangelist, drawn by No. 1,141. No. 242-250. Jenny Lind, drawn by Nos. 1,410, 564, 933, 87, 58, 681, 133, 915, 941.

The engravings were contributed by Goupil & Vibert, and Mr. F. Meyer, Publishers, of this City. The prizes were delivered at 515 Broadway.

A Good Move .- On Monday the Street Inspector of the Sixth Ward gave notice to the owners and occupants of dwellings on the east of Broadway, that all obstructions on the sidewalks in the shape of boxes, barrels and bales will be sent to the Corporation Yard, if they are allowed to encumber the foot-way longer than twenty-four hours, and that the names of the owners will be sent to the District Attorney for prosecution. This is a move in the right direc, tion, and an example that may well be followed by the Inspectors of other wards. We would as soon attempt the passage of the Isthmus as some of our business streets.

THE LATE RAILEOAD COLLISION .- The friends of Mrs. Yarrington, the wife of the Episcopal Clergyman at Greenwich, Conn. will be happy to learn that she wil probably recover from the severe injuries sustained on the evening of the 8th instant—at least so far as to be com-

It was a singular circumstance that in a few milest-ride this lady encountered both accidents. She was in the after-noon Express Train at the collision at Mamaroneck, and in consequence of the delay there and the lateness of the hour, she took the up train to return home, when those illfated cars locked themselves in an iron embrace.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN .- ROBERT AINS-LIE, Esq. died yesterday morning, after a brief llness, aged 73 years. He was for many years a highly respectable merchant in this City, and at the time of his death was President of the North American Insurance Company.

SALES REAL ESTATE .- A. J. Bleecker & Co. yesterday made the following sales of Real Es-

**	**	83		v. 23x95	
**	**	70	27th-st	25x98	9,500
**	**	72	9.9	25x98	10,050
**		74	**	25x99	
**	**	76	**	25x98	9,900
**	**	274	East Broad	way	7,000
	++	302	**		7,000
	**	16	Columbia-s		4,950
10	**	12	**		10,600
	4.9	14	**		3,950
64	4.0	16	**	***************************************	4,200
		201	Division-st		2,500
	4.4	293	**		2,500
W	Han	grudan	h		

FOUNDLINGS .- A female child, six months old, was found upon the stoop of house 144 Second-avenue, on Monday night. It was taken to the

Alms House by the police.

—A female infant, about two months old, was found Mondsy evening, at 6 o'clock, in the entry of No. 78 Cannon-street, where she was left by some persons unknown. It was sent to the Alms House.

INCOME PROM THE MARKETS .- The Actival Report of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps gives the following as the receipts from the rent of markets. We compare them with the receipts

for 1849, and the increase and loss. Markets. 1849. 1850. Iscrette. Lon. Washington.......\$25,028 39 \$33,958 46 \$7,929 67 Tompkins 42 82 409 24 Union.....

Total.......\$59,271 09 \$75,495 27 \$16,228 70 \$4 32 let increase over the year 1849, \$16,224 18.

The report recommends the sale of a portion of the Essex Market, as \$50,000 could be realized from the lots which might be disposed of. He also thinks it advisable to discontinue Gouverneuf Market, as it has lost \$263 48 during the past year, without counting the rent of the ground or

PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIEEY .- The Lecture before this Society, this evening, is to be delivered in Clinton Hall, this Society, in State Andrews. Subject—"A Scientific Measure of Honesty in Commercial Transactions." Seats

FROM HAYTL-Capt. ALLEN of the brig Kossuth, which arrived yesterday from Jeremie, reports that the place was perfectly healthy when he left. Coffee had fallen to \$70, and it was expected to decline still further.

NEW PAPER IN WYOMING COUNTY .- We have received the first number of the Attica Atlas, published at Attica, by Silas Folsom, Editor and proprietor. It is to be independent in politics, for the first year at least; after that if " a party journal is demanded," it is to be made "a party paper to suit that demand.

Mr. James's Lecture before the Mechanics Institute.

The lecture Monday night before the Mechanics Institute by HENRY JAMES, Esq. was a profound and brilliant exposition of " Democracy and its Issues." The highly eriginal statements of the author, were elucidated with a profusion of racy illustrations, and clothed with a lively interest by he charms of an earnest and graceful elecution.

Mr. James commenced his lecture with a strikng comparison between the democratic instituions of this country and the aristocracy and mon archy of the Old World. Monarchy asserting the right of a privileged person or family to govern others,-aristocracy claiming the right of a certainclass to govern other classes, while democracy against both.

The democratic idea has thus a purely negative development. It is not constructive, but revolu-

Its office is to destroy the old world but not to build up the new. It alleges the right of the people to self-government; but when it speaks of the people it means the whole people; not any fraction thereof; not a numerical majority as opposed to a minority, nor the male portion in con-tradistinction to the female, but the whole people with no exception or limitation. But when you speak of the people as a unit, you see that their polity ceases to be governmental, and is simply administrative. Thus the democratic idea in afadministrative. Thus the democratic idea in af-firming the sovereignty of the people, in fact, reduces government to a mere name. This is the tendency of legislation in this country. We may infer, then, that when the democratic idea

may infer, then, that when the democratic idea becomes fully developed, every merely political institution, every form of police will disappear.

I do not intend by this, said Mr. J. to suggest any distrust of democracy. I see nothing in our future but hope and and abundant cheer. I see these things as the direct offspring of a firm allegiance to the essential democratic idea.

But democracy is not the ultimate condition of man. It signalises the time when the race emerges from the weakness of childhood, and takes it fortunes into its own hands. It is a period in the history of individuals which is often extremely unhandsome. The urchin has outgrown the jacket and ruilles of infancy, but is still too small for the standing collar and long-tailed coat of manhood. His actual attainments are small while his con-ceit is unlimited. He utters the thoughts of boyhood, but in a hoarser voice than the adult man's. He loves to demonstrate his sentiment of freedom, by rudeness toward the old folks; calls his father the old man, his mother the old woman, and gives out on every occasion, that they dont know every-

It is so with nations arrived at Democracy They are far more estimable for their criticisms than their performances—for the execution they have wrought on vicious forms of government than for the restoration of any perfect form for themselves.

Mr. James then went on in a strain of ala and vigorous logic to show the legitimate issue of the democratic idea, in the exemption of the peo ple from external rule, in the recognition of no authority but their own will. This topic was fully discussed, to the great satisfaction of the audience, and the lecture closed with an expression audience, and the lecture closed with an expression of the conviction, that nothing but the persistent operation of the democratic principle, or the destructive legislation now in progress is necessary to inaugurate the divine kingdom on earth, to bring about the great prophetic period to which all history has tended, that everlasting Sabbathor rest which is to close in and glorify the brief but toilsome week of man's past experience.

The Syracuse Gathering-Gerrit Smith, &c. Correspondence of The T

SYRACUSE House, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1851. FRIEND GREELEY: I have just returned from the Convention in Market Hall, called to discuss the Fugitive Slave Law. It is past 9 o'clock, P.M and Charles Sedgewick, Esq. of this city is speak. ing. He takes strong ground, and sustains him self eloquently. The principle he assumes as the basis of his remarks is, that legislation against right is a nullity the world over; and the founders of our Republic understanding this, contemplated the extinction of Slavery-not unrighteous enactments to perpetuate it, sanctioned by the historical record of intentions which cannot legitimately spring from the Constitution itself. But the moral power of the Convention was

destroyed by Gerrit Smith's radical Liberty Party resolutions, excluding everybody from his fellowship who had sympathy with either of the political organizations of the day except his own; also, denouncing all religious denominations but his model Church, or, as it may be termed, no-Church.

I was present last Fall in the same place of the present meeting, when Mr. Smith attempted to merge the State Temperance Society into the

Abolition faction which bears the misnomer ' Li-Abolition faction which bears the misnomer, 'Liberty Party;' but, after passing a resolution to that effect, under the influence of his eloquence, the members generally rallied and crushed the scorpion-egg of a brain too intensely heated on a single question to think calmly upon any other.—Thereupon, Mr S. withdrew from the Society. It is strange and sad that a philanthropist, in wealth and talent a giant, should work so blindly for the product of the strange of the terms intensel of humanity. and talent a giant, should work as billing for the true interest of humanity. Mr. Burleigh, of this town, and Rev. Mr. Raymond, with great effect, opposed Mr. Smith's contempt of Whigs, Locos and "American Christianity," whose aid he neither asked nor would accept in the endeavor to obtain a repeal of the odious and infamous Slave bill. So the Convention, after using time as profitably as it is consumed in Congress, will end in the stereotyped resolutions of Gerrit Smith—and humbugging the public. Yours.

MURDER AND LYNCHING .- Mr. John A Chester, the City Recorder of Memphis, Tenn. was shot and instantly killed by a negro on the 1st inst. The negro exhibited a paper purporting to be a certificate of his freedom, which he wished countersigned by the Mayor and Recorder, but on examination it was discovered to be a forgery. Mr. amination it was discovered to be a lorgery. Mr.

C. being satisfied that the negro was a runaway,
was in the act of conveying him into his office for
safe keeping, when he turned, and with a double
barreled pistol inflicted the mortal wound which resulted in his death in the course of a few minresulted in his death in the course of a re-utes. The negro after committing the deed ac-knowledged that he was a slave. He was taken out by the exasperated crowd and immediately hung. Mr. Chester's son, a young man 18 years of age, was rendered a raving maniac on viewing the lifeless body of his father. [Charlest'n Cour.

To the Editor of The Trabune :

The undersigned, in compliance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Association for the Suppression of Gambling, would call the attention of the Public to the 26th and 27th Sections particularly, and the general Statutes of the State against Lotteries and all games of chance, for which, see vol. 1, 3d edition of the Revised Statutes, page 842. The object of this communica-tion is to give notice, that hereafter measures will be taken by the proper authorities to enforce these Laws, and subject all parties to the ponalties

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, W. WALIN DRINKER New York, Jan 14, 1851.

Flogging in the Navy.

To the Editor of The Troone:

What has become of the active and intelligent friend of the Sailor, Mr. Hayne. If rumor from Washington speaks truly, he must be on the alert—it is said that Captain Aulick delays sailing to the East Indies, until he makes another effort to reinstate the lash. It is your duty to rouse public attention and see that Captain Aulick for the results of the Captain and see that Captain and the see that t reinstate the lash. It is your duty to rouse public attention and see that Captain Aulick is foiled in his attempt. Our wise men at Washington should be watched as well as the old Commodores. RUMANITY.

DELAWARE.-The Delaware State Temperance Convention was held at Red Lion, New Castle Co. on the 2d inst. HENRY CAZIER, President, and W. P. Smithers, Secretary, and the following important Resolutions were adopted :

portant Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That is the judgment of the Convention, the primary object of the license laws is to guard society from the evils consequent upon the unrestrained vending of intoxicating liquors. That experience has demonstraited that, as now existing, they are not sufficient to prevent many and various evils which result from the traffic, as regulated by them. And we are therefore in favor of a modification of those laws, so that the sale may be further restricted.

Resolved. That the restrictions which we detailed, are those only which are in accordance with public sontinent, and which will be approved and sustained by the general voice of the people. That, while on this, as on every other subject, we are opposed to legislating in advance of the sound sense of the community. We are keeping pace with popular opinion, as measured by the views, feelings and wishes of the sober and intelligent portion of society, and of adopting such measures of security and relief as will meet with their approbation, regardless of the opposition of those whose appetites or interest will be affected by the penaltics of the enactment.

whose appearance of the enactment.

Resolved. That it is expedient that application be made to the Legislature, by petition, for such further restrictions as will best promote our object, of lessening the evil influence of the traffick; and that such application be uniform.

as will best promote our object, of lessening the ovil influence of the traffick; and that such application be uniform
and specific.

Resolved, That we believe the following provisions would
be acceptable to the community and would exert a wholesome influence in preventing many of the evils flowing from
the traffick in intoxicating liquors, and it is hereby recommended that the Legislature be requested to pass enactments embodying these provisions as the measures which
we now desire at their bands:

First. To amend the Act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors at Tavern Bars, on Sunday, so that the offense
shall be made indictable instead of being cognizable only
before a Justice of the Peace; and to affix such pecalities
as will secure its observance.

Second. To separate the License to retail intoxicating
liquors from the ordinary license to retail goods, wares and
merchandise, to require a special license to be taken out to
retail such liquors for which license, the sam of one hundred
collars shall be demanded; and to profibit Taverns from
selling in any other way than by the small measure.

Resolved, That the foregoing measures, are those to which
we promise our realous support; in which we are willing
to trust with confidence in the result, feeling assured that
when the community shall have perceived the beneficial
effects following their fair and impartial operation, public
opinion will be ready for other and further restrictions.

And we hereby declare, that ether party which shall coact
the foregoing provisions as a present remedy, and shall
acopt and maintain the principle of altering the system of
license, regulating the sale of intoxicating fluors, and
from time to time, prudently, but fearlessly enacted and
faithfully executing laws for its gradual resoval, shall receive our aupport.

THE CINCINNATI "FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE."— We referred yesterday to the arrest of a colored man by our city watchmen. We have since seen the individual who was apprehended as a "Fugi-tive" and locked in one of the cells of the watchhouse. The history of this affair is somewhat singular, and may be interesting to our readers. We yesterday saw the apprehended "fugitive," and found it to be the barber, Hamilton Jackson, of Walnut st. He lives at the corner of New and Broadway. On Sunday night last a man, who gave his name as Chas. Hooker, found Jackson near his own house and inquired of him, after

some circumlocutory proceedings, where the watchmen were. Jackson showed Hooker the Ninth Ward watch, when Hooker ordered them to arrest Jackson as a runaway slave from his Jackson was accordingly taken into custody, and marched to the Mayor's office, all the time supposing it was all a joke, and that the parties knew him. At the Mayor's office the Chief of Police and the officers were acting in good faith, and even sent to Mayor Spencer's house for his honor. Jackson was put into a cell and locked in! He had been there some time when be began to think the joke had lasted long enough, and asked to be let out, but was then informed that the proceedings were in earnest, and that he was really imprisoned at the instigation of Booker, and by affidavit by him, held as a "fugitive." This was rather a serious matter for Jackson; still, he knew that he could establish his freedom, as hundred, had known him here for ten years or market. Jackson was accordingly taken into custody,

and there were persons here, also, who knew him when a child in Chillicothe.

The Fourth Ward Watchmen came in during the night and seeing Jackson confined there, and knowing him well, had him released. The officers are now after Hooker, but he is not to be found .-We presume there are few men of color better known here than Hamilton Jackson. From what we have heard, we think that this Hooker what we have heard, we think that this Hooker is a Northern man endeavoring to extort money, and as big a villain as runs unhung, and is endeavoring to hook "niggers" in by false swearing and effrontery, but he may be caught by a hook of the law without swallowing bait. [Cin. Com.

dreds had known him here for ten years or more

THE MAJORITY LAW .- The Whigs of this S ate are now reaping the consequence of a refusal to modify the election laws so as to allow a plurality to elect. Vacancies exist in seven Congression Districts in which the Whigs have a plurality, a the State will probably go unrepresented in the next Congress in all these districts. But this is not the only evil. The State government is thrown into the hands of comparitively a fraction of the people, the Governor to be chosen lacking 24 222 votes of representing a majority, while the man who received as many votes as nearly the combined parties, loses his election. But for this bined parties, loses his election. But for this law
the Legislature would be overwhelmingly Whig,
and the Commonweaith rightside up, with a Whig
United States Senator for the next term. We
could never see any force in the objection to the
plurality law. It is in force in a majority of the
States in the Union—and works to the satisfaction
of the people. That any attempt to alter it will
be made at the present session of the Legislature,
we do not believe; but if the Whigs ever allow another opportunity to pass without changing the law, they deserve to be rowed up Salt River, even farther than they were at the election in November. [Fall River (Mass.) Monitor.

New Cunard Steamers —A Glasgow correspondent of the Toronto Globe, says that the Canard line of steamships will receive an addition of two vessels in the course of next year, to be call ed the Arabia and the Persia. They are to be somewhat larger than the Asia and Africa, and somewhat larger than the Asia and Africa, and will be constructed so far without regard to expense, that nothing will be overlooked that can offer an improvement for their model, or add to the power and working of their machinery. Like all the other ships of the Company, they will be built on the Clyde, and the engines will be furnish that the control of the company of the compa ed by Robert Napier. They are already com-menced, and it is hoped they may be got affoat by the Summer or Autumn.

the Summer or Autumn.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—
Washington, Monday, January 13, 1851.—Present, the whole Court. San. uel Judah, Esq. of Indiana, was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court. No. 57. The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Jehiel Brooks, et al. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Walker for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. Attorney-General for the plaintiff in error. Adjourned until to morrow, at 11 o'clock, A.M. AUDACIOUS ROBBERY .- On the evening of the

AUDACIOUS ROBBERT.—On the evening of the 5th inst. the house of Edward Bouton of this town was robbed in the most impudent manner. The two rufflans entered the house by the door and came into a room where Mrs.Bouton and her four children were sitting, and while one kep over the lady and children the other rather the house. They obtained about one hune and lars worth of articles. It is supposed that the state worth of articles it is supposed that the state worth of articles it is supposed that the state worth of articles it is supposed that the state worth of articles it is supposed that the state worth of articles it is supposed that the state worth of articles it is supposed that the state worth of articles it is supposed that the state worth of articles it is supposed that the state worth of the supposed that the state worth of the supposed that the state is supposed that the state worth of the supposed that the state is supposed that the state worth of the supposed that the state will be supposed that the state worth of the supposed that the supposed that the state worth of the supposed that the supposed tha